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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JANE DOE,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOSEPH LOMBARDO, Governor of Nevada,
in his official capacity; AARON FORD,
Attorney General of Nevada, in his official
capacity; NYE COUNTY; ELKO COUNTY;
STOREY COUNTY; WESTERN BEST, LLC;
DESERT ROSE CLUB, LLC; HACIENDA
ROOMING HOUSE, INC. D/B/A BELLA'S
HACIENDA RANCH; MUSTANG RANCH
PRODUCTIONS, LLC D/B/A MUSTANG
RANCH LOUNGE, LLC; LEONARD
'LANCE' GILMAN, in his official capacity;
and LEONARD 'LANCE' GILMAN, in his
individual capacity,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:24-cv-00065-MMD-CSD

**PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO
DEFENDANT, HACIENDA ROOMING
HOUSE, INC. D/B/A BELLA'S
HACIENDA RANCH'S MOTION FOR
SANCTIONS [ECF NO. 174]**

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Jane Doe (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby submits her response to Defendant, Hacienda Rooming House, Inc., d/b/a Bella’s Hacienda Ranch (hereinafter “Bellas”) Motion for Sanctions [ECF No. 174], filed on May 6, 2025. The Bellas have adopted the factual and legal arguments made by the Mustang Defendants in their Motion for Sanctions [ECF No. 173], and thus, this response by the Plaintiff is largely the same as it was to the Mustang Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

This case, filed by sex trafficking survivor Jane Doe, is brought based on the way the Brothel Defendants, including the Bellas, exploited her in prostitution. An ecosystem of exploitation is what led to her sex trafficking and to this lawsuit being filed on her behalf. Plaintiff and her counsel have properly engaged in this case since its inception, having brought this case in good faith, rooting their arguments in fact and law.

Plaintiff sought from the first filing to proceed as a Jane Doe and only reveal her identity to the defendants under the terms of a protective order. *see* ECF No. 1, 73. Defendants all opposed these protections, suggesting that they wanted to be able to expose her to the media and perhaps even counter-sue her. *See* ECF No. 75, 76. This court ruled in Defendants’ favor, denying the protective order, *see* ECF No. 141, and then denying Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration, *see* ECF No. 166.

Apparently unsatisfied with Jane Doe not getting the protection she sought, the Bellas now wants to punish her for even seeking it in the first place. The Bellas motion is not only substantively flawed but has been strategically timed to chill Plaintiff’s exercise of her appellate rights. The true purpose of this motion is to intimidate Plaintiff and her counsel with the specter of substantial financial penalties before she can fully vindicate her rights through the appellate process.

Furthermore, as of May 14, 2025, the Mustang Defendants,' the Bellas, and the Desert Rose Defendants have all filed individual Motions for Sanctions including nearly identical language and argument. If any party is engaging in behavior that is multiplying proceedings unreasonably and vexatiously, it is these Brothel Defendants.

This Court should recognize this tactical maneuver for what it is, and at minimum, defer ruling until Plaintiff's appellate remedies have been exhausted.

For the reasons that follow, attorneys' fees should not be awarded to the Defendant.

ARGUMENT

The Bellas have stated that "for brevity" it is adopting all factual and legal arguments presented by the Mustang Defendants' in their Motion for Sanctions [ECF No. 173]. The Motion for Sanctions filed by the Bellas falls woefully short of proving that the plaintiff "multiplied the proceedings in any case unreasonably and vexatiously," or that the plaintiff acted in bad faith in this litigation. The Bellas have not met the required standard under 28 U.S.C §1927 or under the Court's inherent authority, and as such, they are not entitled to an award of attorney's fees.

I. Defendants' motion for attorneys' fees under 28 U.S.C §1927 and the Court's inherent authority should be denied because they fail to meet any of the elements under the rules that would entitle them to fees.

Plaintiffs dispute Defendants' request for fees in its entirety. Defendants improperly brings this motion under 28 U.S.C. §1927, and this court should deny it because they fail to demonstrate Plaintiff's attorneys multiplied the proceedings unreasonably and vexatiously, or that there has been some showing of bad faith. Section 1927 provides that attorneys who "multipl[y] the proceedings in any case unreasonably and vexatiously may be required by the court to satisfy personally the excess costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees reasonably incurred because of such conduct." 28 U.S.C. §1927. The standard for imposing sanctions requires a

1 showing of recklessness or bad faith. The moving party must show that counsel – not the client
2 – acted recklessly in order to justify an award for fees under §1927. *Tamames Las Vegas*
3 *Properties, LLC v. Travelers Indemnity Company*, 696 F.Supp.3d 930, 951, 953 (D. Nev. 2023)
4 (denying a request for attorneys’ fees where no reckless was found).
5

6 The Bellas request for sanctions under §1927 fails at its most fundamental level – they
7 cannot establish the subjective bad faith that is the sine qua non of such sanctions. The Ninth
8 Circuit has consistently held that §1927 sanctions require ‘subjective bad faith,’ which exists
9 only when an attorney “knowingly or recklessly raises a frivolous argument or argues a
10 meritorious claim for the purpose of harassing an opponent.” *B.K.B. v. Maui Police Dep’t*, 276
11 F.3d 1091, 1107 (9th Cir. 2002). The record here is devoid of evidence that Plaintiff’s counsel
12 knowingly pursued objectively frivolous claims or acted with an improper purpose. Rather,
13 Plaintiff’s counsel provided ample evidence for how each named defendant, including the Bellas,
14 contributed to the sex trafficking of Jane Doe, and thus, should be included in the suit. Plaintiff’s
15 counsel also advocated zealously for this court to not dismiss the suit, to grant the Motion for
16 Protective Order, and to allow Jane Doe to proceed under a pseudonym. That the Plaintiffs efforts
17 proved unsuccessful does not transform good-faith advocacy into sanctionable conduct. The
18 exceedingly high threshold for finding subjective bad faith has simply not been met.
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21 “While recklessness may be the standard under §1927, it is an insufficient basis for
22 sanctions under a court’s inherent power.” *In re Keegan Management Co.*, 78 F.3d 431, 436 (9th
23 Cir. 1996). While the court has inherent power to sanction for bad faith, it “must be exercised
24 with restraint and discretion.” *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 44 (1991). “Mere
25 recklessness, without more, does not justify sanctions under a court’s inherent power.”
26 *Chambers*, 501 U.S. at 993-94. Instead, the court is required to make an “explicit finding that
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1 the sanctioned party's conduct 'constituted or was tantamount to bad faith,'" *Am. Unites for Kids*
2 *v. Rousseau*, 985 F.3d 1075, 1090 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Primus Auto. Fin. Servs., Inc. v.*
3 *Batarse*, 115 F.3d 644, 648-50 (9th Cir. 1997)) "which requires proof of bad intent or improper
4 purpose." *Id.* The Ninth Circuit and Supreme Court have found bad faith occurs F.3d 644, 648–
5 50 (9th Cir. 1997)) "which requires proof of bad intent or improper purpose." *Id.* The Ninth
6 Circuit and Supreme Court have found bad faith occurs "when a party acts for the improper
7 purpose" or if there is a "willful abuse of judicial process." *Id.* at 951.

8
9 Seeking sanctions under Section 1927 requires the Defendants to meet a high standard of
10 proof, and they have simply not done that. In *Mahoney v. Yamaha Motor Corp. U.S.A.*, sanctions
11 were sought because there "was a constant pattern of delay by Plaintiff and his counsel, and a
12 complete refusal to comply with the obligations imposed upon all parties and their counsel by
13 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure." *Mahoney v. Yamaha Motor Corp. U.S.A.*, 290 F.R.D. 363,
14 366 (E.D.N.Y. 2013). The plaintiff brought several claims against the motorcycle manufacturer,
15 Yamaha Motor Corporation, on or about April 2011. *Id.* at 365. During the proceedings, the
16 counsel for the plaintiff committed several egregious actions. The plaintiff's counsel never
17 responded to the demands for discovery, which were sent multiple times. *Id.* The plaintiff's
18 counsel failed to respond to several communication attempts by the defense. *Id.* The court
19 ordered the plaintiff to provide medical records, and it provided those records one month past
20 the deadline. *Id.* The plaintiff's counsel failed to respond to requests for information regarding
21 document production. The plaintiff's counsel failed to respond to a motion to compel filed by
22 the defense. *Id.* Finally, the court issued an order requiring the plaintiff to respond immediately
23 to the defense motion, and the plaintiff's counsel failed to obey this court order. *Id.* The court
24 scheduled a hearing to address the plaintiff failing to respond to the defense's discovery demands
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1 and motions, and for failing to respond to several court orders. *Id.* On June 18, 2012, the
2 plaintiff’s counsel filed a motion to withdraw from representing the plaintiff, in part, because the
3 case was unlikely to be successful it proceeded. *Id.* Plaintiff’s counsel never responded to or
4 addressed the issues raised by the court and defense. *Id.* at 366. On June 27, 2012, the defendant
5 filed a motion for sanctions pursuant to 28 U.S.C §1927. In part, the defendant argued that they
6 had “incurred substantial costs in defending an action with no merit.” This is similar to the
7 argument made by the Bellas – and the Mustang Defendants.
8

9 Despite the complete lack of action for over a year and then moving to discontinue the
10 case, the court held that the actions of plaintiff’s counsel “do not warrant a sanction under 28
11 U.S.C. §1927 or this Court’s inherent powers.” *Id.* at 369. The court reasoned that there was no
12 clear evidence that the plaintiff’s counsel acted in bad faith in filing the complaint or proceeding
13 with the litigation. Furthermore, the court stated that, “while seemingly meritless, the plaintiff
14 did not file his complaint for the purpose of delay or harassment.” *Id.* at 370.
15

16 The action (or total lack of action) taken by plaintiff’s counsel in the *Mahoney* case prior
17 to moving to discontinue the case is a stark to what has occurred in our case, and the court still
18 found that it did not rise to the high level of warranting sanction under 28 U.S.C. §1927 or the
19 court’s inherent power. The instant case comes nowhere close to the actions at issue in *Mahoney*.
20

21 The Defendants sole basis for filing this motion for sanctions is based on their
22 disagreement with Jane Doe and her counsel not revealing her identity absent a protective order,
23 and filing suit against the brothels, government officials, and entities that participated in or
24 contributed to the sex trafficking of Jane Doe – which is her right. Notably, in *Williams v. Sisolak*,
25 which is also about sex trafficking within Nevada’s legalized prostitution system, the court did
26 grant the right to proceed under a pseudonym and for a protective order, and that case as a result
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1 is in discovery against one of the same brothel defendants in this case, Chicken Ranch, as well
2 as a legal strip club. *See Williams v. Sisolak*, No. 2:21-CV-01676-APG-VCF, 2025 WL 395297,
3 at *1 (D. Nev. Jan. 3, 2025).

4
5 Aside from voicing their opinions and complaints about this suit, the Defendant has not
6 pointed to a single piece of evidence to support any specific conduct that would be considered
7 vexatious or any filings that were multiplied once the lawsuit began. The Defendants
8 disagreement with a complaint is not appropriate for seeking fees under Section 1927. *See In re*
9 *Keegan Mgmt. Co.*, 78 F.3d 431, 435 (9th Cir. 1996). The procedural history of this case supports
10 that the Plaintiffs have been nothing but reasonable in their filings, have responded timely and
11 appropriately with case law and evidence in their filings, and have followed every order of this
12 Court – only having no option but to allow the case to be dismissed for the protection of Jane
13 Doe’s life.
14

15 On February 8, 2024, the Plaintiff filed her complaint [ECF No. 1 (“Plaintiff’s
16 Complaint”)], and in it requested that Jane Doe be permitted by this Court to proceed under a
17 pseudonym (*see* Plaintiff’s Complaint, ¶14).
18

19 The basis for the request was that the suit contained highly personal information, and
20 that there was concern for potential harmful retaliation against Jane Doe for filing the suit against
21 the named defendants, including the Bellas (*see* Plaintiff’s Complaint, ¶¶ 14-30). The Plaintiffs
22 provided detailed argument on why the request should be granted. All the Defendants included
23 in the Plaintiff’s Complaint were connected to Jane Doe either via the sex trafficking she
24 experienced or the laws that assisted the brothels in facilitating her sex trafficking – and this was
25 explained in detail throughout the Plaintiff’s complaint. None of the defendants included in the
26 suit were included unreasonably and vexatiously, or in bad faith.
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1 On August 16, 2024, this Court issued an order [ECF No. 112 (“August Order”)]
2 dismissing the claims against the State and County Defendants, and ordering Jane Doe to
3 demonstrate standing to bring her remaining damages claims against the Brothel Defendants
4 under the Thirteenth Amendment and the TVPRA. Importantly, this was not a dismissal on the
5 merits of the claims against the government entitled, but on jurisdiction. The Plaintiff followed
6 the court’s order regarding standing as to the brothels in a timely manner and provided a response
7 (as did the Defendants). The Court issued an Order on October 18, 2024 [ECF No. 141 (“October
8 Order”)] and held that Jane Doe had demonstrated standing as to the TVPRA claims, which
9 completely undermines the Bella’s claim that the suit was frivolous. In this Order, amongst other
10 matters, the Court denied the Motion for Protective Order and directed the Plaintiff to disclose
11 her identity (*See* October Order P.2, L.1-7). This Court stated “...it is further ordered that
12 Plaintiff must file a notice of disclosing her identity for the public docket within 15 days from
13 the date of this order if she wishes to proceed with her remaining TVPRA claims. If Plaintiff
14 fails to timely file such a notice, the Court will presume she does not wish to disclose her identity
15 and will dismiss the case without prejudice.” (*See* October Order P.16, L. 8-12).

16 On November 1, 2024, within the 15-day filing deadline, the Plaintiff filed a Motion for
17 Reconsideration of the Court’s October 18, 2024 Order [ECF No. 145, (Plaintiff’s Motion for
18 Reconsideration)]. The Plaintiff again presented argument to proceed under pseudonym and
19 protective order in this litigation. Jane Doe had every intention and wanted to proceed in
20 litigation against every single named Defendant, including the Bellas, but not if it meant putting
21 Jane Doe at risk of legitimate physical danger. None of these filings were done for the sole
22 purpose of “fundraising” as the Bellas and the Mustang Defendants– without any evidence –
23 have argued. Their assertion is particularly undermined by Jane Doe’s multiple, good-faith
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1 attempts to secure the protection of a pseudonym and protective order. Plaintiff could have just
2 not responded to the Court's October Order, yet she filed motion for reconsideration, and
3 included additional supporting documentation in the motion, submitting a declaration affirming
4 and expanding on several of the facts alleged in the complaint. *See* Plaintiff's Motion for
5 Reconsideration, Exhibit A [ECF No. 145].
6

7 As an initial matter, the National Center on Sexual Exploitation (hereinafter "NCOSE")
8 is a small non-profit organization that provides legal representation to survivors, and we do not
9 charge for our representation. This is similar to other non-profit organizations providing legal
10 work such as a legal aid organization, the NAACP, or the ACLU. NCOSE includes on its website
11 an option to donate. The ability to donate to NCOSE's cause is not only included where we
12 publish stories about the various forms of legal advocacy we are doing, it can be found in
13 multiple places on the website. Again, like nearly all other non-profit organizations providing
14 legal advocacy, we must publish the advocacy work that we are involved in.
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17 Other than reiterating that the Plaintiffs did not disclose the identity of Jane Doe, the
18 Defendant has not cited to any evidence that shows that the Plaintiffs' "acted in bad faith,
19 vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons, delaying or disrupting litigation...", which is
20 what is required by Section 1927. The Defendant has cited to case law (through adopting the
21 Mustang Defendants' argument) multiple times throughout their Motion for Sanctions that
22 clearly states that there is a required showing of bad faith, yet, they do not provide anything to
23 show that the Plaintiff acted in bad faith.
24

25 On April 4, 2025, this Court issued an order [ECF No. 166, ("April Order")] stating,
26 amongst other matters, "if the plaintiff wishes to proceed in this action, she must a file a notice
27 disclosing her identify within 15 days from the date of this order. If she does not file a notice,
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1 the Court will dismiss her remaining claims against the Brothel Defendants without prejudice.”
2 *See* April Order, P. 13, L. 4-7. The Plaintiff’s had to make the decision to protect the life and
3 identity of our client and no longer move forward with the suit.

4
5 The Defendant argues – by way of adopting the argument of the Mustang Defendants -
6 that the Plaintiff’s counsel “dragged the case out for over a year before finally just ignoring this
7 Court’s order to disclose Jane Doe’s identity and allowing the lawsuit to be dismissed.” It is
8 obvious that the Defendants desperately want the name of Jane Doe to be revealed – so much so
9 that it is largely the basis for their Motion for Sanctions. This desperation for the identity of Jane
10 Doe to be revealed is incredibly telling, and lends further credence to the harm that Jane Doe
11 would face if the Plaintiffs had made the decision to risk the life of Jane Doe, just so that this
12 suit could move forward.

13
14 The Plaintiffs did not “drag” anything out for “over a year,” and this is not supported by
15 the record, which is why the Defendants could not point to anything specific in their Motion for
16 Sanctions. The procedural history of this case shows that the Plaintiff followed every filing
17 deadline and responded when required by the Court. The Plaintiff genuinely participated in
18 litigation and never voluntarily dismissed her own case; the dismissal came by the court’s own
19 ruling after denying her requested relief.

20
21 The Plaintiff provided reasons for why her identity could not be publicly disclosed, and
22 it was to no avail. Neither she nor her counsel wanted the claims to be dismissed – but nor are
23 they willing to risk her life. The Plaintiff, could not have known that the court was going to deny
24 the motion for protective order and to proceed under a pseudonym when the suit was initially
25 filed, particularly given that trafficking victims are commonly allowed to proceed as Jane Does.
26 *See, e.g., A.D. v. Cavalier Mergersub LP*, No. 22-CV-095-JES-NPM, 2022 WL 4354842, at *2
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(M.D. Fla. Sept. 20, 2022) (permitting sex trafficking victim to use pseudonym in public pretrial filings); *C. S. v. Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-639-JES-MRM, 2021 WL 7448060, at *15 (M.D. Fla. June 11, 2021) (same); *A.D. v. Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc.*, No. 19CV120, 2020 WL 5269758, at *3 (E.D. Va. Mar. 20, 2020), order clarified, No. 19CV120, 2020 WL 8639343 (E.D. Va. July 30, 2020) (same). *Doe v. Penzato*, No. 10-cv-5154-MEJ, 2011 WL 1833007, at *3 (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2011); *Doe v. Steele*, No. 3:20-cv-01818-MMA-MSB, 2020 WL 6712214 at *5 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 16, 2020); *Doe v. Dabbagh*, No. 15-cv-10724, 2015 WL 13806540 at *1 (E.D. Mich., 2015); *Doe (M.H.) v. G6 Hospitality LLC*, No. 4:22-CV-198-SDJ, 2022 WL 2532489 (E.D. Tex. 2022); *Doe #1 v. MG Freesites, Ltd.*, No. 7:21-cv-00220-LSC, 2021 WL 2556009 at *2 (N.D. Ala. 2021); *Florida Abolitionist, Inc. v. Backpage.com LLC*, No. 4:22-CV-198-SDJ, 2018 WL 2017535 at *2 (M.D. Fla. 2018); *Doe v. Baram*, No. 20 Civ. 9522 (ER), 2021 WL 3423595 at *3 (S.D. N.Y. 2021); *A.T.P. v. MTR Hotels LLC*, No. 6:21-cv-647-TMC, 2021 WL 5772826 at *2 (D.S.C. 2021); *A.D. v. Wyndham Hotels and Resorts, Inc.*, No. 4:19cv120, 2020 WL 5269758 at *3 (E.D. Va. 2020), order clarified, 2020 WL 8639343 (E.D. Va. 2020). This is true in the Ninth Circuit, including in this district. *Humphries v. Button*, No. 2:21-cv-01412-APG-EJY, 2022 WL 744483 at *3-4 (D. Nev., 2022); *See, e.g., Doe v. Penzato*, No. 10-cv-5154-MEJ, 2011 WL 1833007, at *3 (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2011); *Doe v. Steele*, No. 3:20-cv-01818-MMA-MSB, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 16, 2020); *Doe v. WebGroup Czech Republic, A.S.*, 93F.4th 442, 447 (C.A.9 (Cal.), 2024).

Even more, this court itself has allowed women prostituted in legal brothels the same protection even when they did not claim they had been trafficked, *see, e.g., Sears v. Mid Valley Enterprises, LLC*, No. 19-CV-00532-APG-DJA, 2021 WL 8015628 (D. Nev. Dec. 8, 2021) (allowing plaintiffs to pseudonymously sue a Nevada brothel for failing to pay minimum wage

1 and overtime wages). The Bellas cannot premise the extraordinary remedy of sanctions on
2 Plaintiff and her counsel failing to somehow foresee that this court would depart from the norm
3 regarding protections for victims of sexual abuse.

4
5 The Bellas are arguing that this extraordinary remedy be done solely on the basis that the
6 Plaintiff's followed the Court's Order in the best interest of our client, because we filed suit
7 against all parties that Jane Doe alleges participated in her sex trafficking, and because we are a
8 non-profit organization and a legal center that does not charge for representation and thus, we
9 are only able to operate off of donations, which we receive by publicizing the cases and advocacy
10 work we are doing, just like many legal aid organizations to receive funding.

11
12 To address the argument that these filings were done for the sole purpose of fundraising,
13 this is not only inaccurate, but it's insulting to every single non-profit organization conducting
14 legal work on a pro bono basis.

15 CONCLUSION

16
17 Counsel have advocated zealously for Jane Doe since the inception of this case. The
18 Plaintiffs have filed motions concerning genuine issues regarding the sex trafficking that Jane
19 Doe is alleging. However, zealous advocacy does not equal unreasonable and vexatious, nor
20 does it mean we have moved forward in bad faith or with vindictiveness. Not agreeing with
21 filings, who has been included in a lawsuit, or legal decisions that NCOSE has made does not
22 even come close to warranting sanctions.

23
24 If Defendants' request for fees is granted, it will have a profound chilling effect on
25 trafficking survivors' willingness to litigate these cases, as well as on attorneys willing to
26 represent them. The TVPRA was specifically designed to provide trafficking victims with a civil
27 remedy against those who benefit from their exploitation, yet awarding fees in this case would
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1 effectively punish Plaintiff for attempting to vindicate not just her own rights, but those of other
2 vulnerable individuals trapped in systems of exploitation.

3 Plaintiff brought this case in good faith. That her efforts ultimately did not prevail on
4 moving forward under a pseudonym (and therefore, proceeding with the case) does not render
5 her claims frivolous, vexatious, or brought in bad faith. Courts have consistently recognized that
6 unsuccessful civil rights litigation is not synonymous with sanctionable conduct.
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8 Moreover, the Plaintiff is still within her time to appeal the dismissal. Judicial economy
9 and fairness dictate that, at minimum, any ruling on fee requests should be deferred until
10 appellate remedies have been exhausted. To decide otherwise would risk deterring Plaintiff from
11 pursuing a potentially meritorious appeal out of fear of escalating penalties.
12

13 Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court deny the Bellas'
14 Motion for Sanctions in its entirety, and asks for attorneys' fees in connection with defending
15 against it. Alternatively, should the Court be inclined to consider any award, Plaintiff requests
16 that such consideration be deferred until after the appeal period has concluded or any appeal is
17 resolved.
18

19 Respectfully submitted,

20 Dated: May 20, 2025

/s/ Christen M. Price

Christen M. Price

(admitted pro hac vice)

Benjamin W. Bull (admitted pro hac vice)

Peter A. Gentala (admitted pro hac vice)

Dani Bianculli Pinter (admitted pro hac vice)

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NATIONAL CENTER ON SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION

Jason D. Guinasso (SBN #8478)

GUINASSO LAW, LTD.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that on this 20th day of May, 2025, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFF’S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT, HACIENDA ROOMING HOUSE, INC. D/B/A BELLA’S HACIENDA RANCH’S MOTION FOR SANCTIONS [ECF NO. 174]** was electronically filed with the United States District Court. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List.

/s/ Jennifer Johnson